

Thomas M. Jenkins.
JENKS' PORTLAND GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY ELLER ALLEY JENKS, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

NUMBER 176.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1801.

[VOLUME IV.]

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

CONJON—No. 117.

BUT if the friends of Mr. Jefferson should
from my information against his patriotism un-
derstand, let them convince me of it
and I will recant them. If they can put his
conduct, by ascribing it to other motives, than
indifference about the prosperity of the State,
and an immoderate and an insatiable ambition,
in the name of Heaven let them do it. I
should not be at all tenacious of these argu-
ments against him were I his private or politi-
cal enemy, for I am confident that they cannot
blame him from the objections which pray his
adversaries to defend the beam of affairs. If they
are willing to hold the purity of his intentions
at the expense of his mind, they are thorough-
ly welcome to do it. Perhaps it would find lof-
ter to their delicate ears, if we should ascribe
his political sins, to a want of firmness. Should
they not like this palliative, they may, if they
choose to do so, for him every thing contained
in his speech, and honestly announce to the
world, that it was delivered under the cloak of
infirmity.

Let it be granted then that he is a well
meaning man, and that the only political frail-
ties which he can be justly accused, are
a want of firmness and sincerity. And what
greater flaws can there be in the character of a
President? Of his firmness, I shall say nothing,
because he has been repeatedly and publicly
told that for deficiency in it his example
cannot be produced. The facts upon which
this charge is bottomed are before the public,
and I shall leave it to them to draw their own
conclusions, after remarking, that to acquit him
of an inordinate share of in-reduity.

But if he admitted that Mr. Jefferson has
shaped his conduct, by the plans settled in his
mind when he composed his speech, it must
be acknowledged that his title to his office is
doubted. The people know him to be a man
of mature mind, and that his mind was stored
with the richest gifts of literature. Great and
commanding however, as his talents are, he
was not raised to his present eminence on their
account alone. America is not so barren of
talents as to be able to furnish only one man,
whose talents are adequate to perform the du-
ties of a President. It is a fact incontestably
true, that Mr. Jefferson owes his election, chief-
ly to the principles he avowed. If he has im-
posed upon us in expressing sentiments that were alien
to his mind, we have a right to expect he will
impose his dominion over us, and retire in a
private character to reign over his African at
Monticello. What confidence can we have in
a public character if he be at liberty, after he
retires from an office, to abandon his engagements?
Private engagements, when voluntarily given,
are as binding as public ones, and cannot be warrant-
ably broken. If they be deemed sacred, surely those
made with the public, are as pious and still more
binding. In the first instance only one person is
interested, in the latter, millions. It has never
been questioned that a man who presents him-
self to the public for their suffrages, and at the
same time makes an open confession of his ten-
ders, is pledged to adhere to them. If he
departs from them he is guilty, in the strictest
sense of the word, of an infringement of his
engagements. Are not these the sentiments of
Mr. Jefferson, and of every man? If they be,
let us inquire whether he has conformed to them.
Mr. Jefferson reprobated Mr. Adams
for refusing to keep in or appoint to office any
man who was not a federalist. Has Mr. Jefferson
in this particular been his copiest? The answer
to this question either convicts or acquits him
of infidelity.

I have thus unreservedly proved that Mr.
Jefferson either wants sincerity or has but a
faded claim to the honorable praise of patri-
otism. His ravishing the old marials of
their offices must be considered by many as sub-
stantiating against him, not only a want of
candor, but of love of country. It was a stip-
ulation which will probably find down
his name to posterity, covered with reproaches.
A stip which I fear his country will have
cause to hemman as long as the history of this
period is undevoured by the moth of time.

The end of all government is the further-
ance of justice. Give to the people a govern-
ment which does not respect the immutable
laws of justice, and instead of a blessing you
bestow on them a curse. It is highly more
important that they should be encouraged to
believe that their rights are protected, and their
grievances redressed, than is generally imagin-
ed. When once a distrust is created in them
that their courts do not decide according to
principle of justice, they go with reluctance to
their tribunals either to prosecute or defend
their rights.

But is there an unprejudiced and well infor-
med man, who questions the integrity of the
federal judiciary? Examine their lives and
characters. Are they men who are bankrupts
in fortune and character? Are they men whose
every circumstance pres, or even encourage
them to violate their oaths, and inquire the
poignant rebukes of conscience for the sake of
a beggarly bribe? Are they men who have
made themselves the tools of a party in this

country, much less the pensioners of a foreign
potentate? Without violence to the truth may
it be asserted, that our federal judges are
an ornament to America. Traverse this, or
any other country, and you will not find any
men whom it would disgrace to be compared
with them. In their decisions they have always
evinced themselves too heroic to yield to the
governing advice of fear, too conscious of the
sacredness of the rules of justice to be directed
by the fardid suggestions of private interest,
and too independent to immolate at the altar
of popular applause, law, justice, and honor.
To sum up their merit in a few words, in vir-
tue, in patriotism, and in talents they have but
few rivals.

If this be a just delineation of their charac-
ter, ought not the man who endeavours to per-
suade the people, that the fountain of justice in
the federal court is poisoned, to be watched
with the vigilant eye of fear? And has not Mr.
Jefferson, by the removal of the Marshals, char-
ged them in presence of the people of the United
States with corruption? It is currently reported
that when he seated himself in the presidential
chair, he declared that in order to counterpoise
the partiality of the federal bench, the marshals
must be removed, and men of Antifederal prin-
ciples appointed their successors. Notwithstand-
ing I received this information from such good
authority, that I can hardly question its au-
thenticity; yet, I am willing to cast it behind the
cortain. Acts, first, speak louder than words.
What possible objection, could Mr. Jefferson
have to the marshals of New York and Virginia?
Did they want capacity or know, and industry
to execute the duties of their offices. Have
they ever been assailed except by calumny, and
the prostituted pens of hirelings? Have not
their public and private lives been marked with
the pencil of praise? I will not indulge for a
moment a suspicion that Mr. Jefferson to revenge
a private pique, was promoted to strip them of
their power. He was moved therefore to dis-
place them for some other reason than that of
any personal injury which he may have received
from them, or a belief that they wanted the
qualifications which their office required.

His conduct is inexplicable but upon two
grounds, he either labours against those who
go under the appellation of federalists the rank
of a traitor, or he is seriously and indistig-
nably planning the subversion of the federal gov-
ernment. As to the first point, enough has been
already said; as to the second, my tears rise up
alarmed, lest there should be too much cause
to apprehend, that such are his intentions. But
the further diffusion of it I shall reserve for my
next paper.

DESCRIPTION OF GUADALOUPE.

THE N.W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in
breadth, and 48 in circumference. This is di-
vided into Bass Terre, and Cabellere, which last
furnishes the head of the land, and is so called
because it lies open to the trade wind, whereas
Bass Terre is under the wind. The Eastern part
is named Grand Terre, but for what reason it is
hard to say, for it does not contain more land
than the former, though the shape is much more
irregular. The French began to send colonies
to this Island in 1634, since that time they have
been continually improving and fortifying it,
and yet it was taken by the English, in 1759,
who found it extremely pleasant and fertile;
but it was restored to the French by the treaty
of peace in 1763. It is generally said to be
the best of all the Caribbee Islands, the soil
being exceedingly good, and every where well
watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from
the mountains, especially in Cabellere.

The most remarkable curiosity in Guadalupe
is the burning mountain called by the French,
la Soufriere; it is seated in the South part of
Cabellere, and that called Piton or Pike,
which is elevated above the rest of the moun-
tains, is 24 yards high and 160 in circumfer-
ence. It consists of a heap of large white calcined
stones, and on the top there is a mouth of about
thirty-six yards in diameter, the edges are cover-
ed with large stones, mixed with ashes and pic-
ces of sulphur, and there proceed from it from
time to time, clouds of black thick sulphurous
smoke, mixed with sparks of fire. Besides this,
there are other places which continually emit
smoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent
the air from being very cold. The Negroes of
ten go in quest of the sulphur, which they puri-
fy and sell. The vegetables, fruits and trees,
are much the same as in the other islands, ex-
cept the cinnamon tree and that which yields
balsam of Capivi.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Island of St. Domingo, is 480 miles in
length and from 180 to 200 in breadth. The
French part of it previous to the commencement
of the revolution contained about 700,000 inhab-
itants, and the Spanish 125,000. The popula-
tion of the whole island, it is probable now a-
mounts notwithstanding the destruction occasioned
by massacres and wars, to at least a million
of persons.

The Circumnavigator Bougainville, at Paris,
has presented a Memoir to the French Govern-
ment, in which he endeavours to demonstrate,
that the North pole, may be approached much
nearer than it has been by Phipps and others.

Foreign Intelligence.

Further Extracts from papers received by the Washington.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The secrecy with which ministers have con-
ducted the negotiation, has been very justly the
subject of applause among those who are not in
the habit of commending them. Something
is also due to M. Otto upon this point, because
the disclosure upon former occasions was, per-
haps, more owing to those connected with the
person holding the situation which he now fills,
than to his majesty's ministers. This laudable
secrecy leaves us, upon the present occasion,
no means of judging of the state of the negoti-
ation, but from circumstances which come to
our knowledge, and which have a reference to
this important question. The state of parties
in France, the preparations on the coast for
invasion, the interruption, in some degree, of
the frequent intercourse which has lately sub-
sisted between the two countries, and the lan-
guage of the official journal, throw some light
upon this interesting subject. We have the
most decisive proofs of the embarrassments and
difficulties which the Chief Consul experiences
in carrying on the war, and he seems now re-
duced to what he has often declared to be his
last pecuniary resource, the price of peace with
Portugal. That France, therefore, pants for
peace, there can be no doubt; but in that
country the spirit of party will have more influ-
ence upon the question, than the necessities, or
the wishes of the people. Already there are
three distinct parties in France—that of *Bona-
parte*, of *Moreau*, and of *Bonaparte*. Bonaparte
is not supposed to be, in his own opinion, very
unreasonable upon the general question of peace,
and would certainly be disposed to yield every
thing, if Malta and Egypt were secured to
France. Moreau is still more moderate; he
knows how difficult it has been to keep the ar-
my in discipline, from the great arrears of pay
due to the soldiers, and he also knows well the
general distress of the nation. His character
and his talents give him great weight, and his
adherents, though not bold nor enterprising, are
both numerous and respectable. *Mais*, who
is a *Jacobin*, has for his partisans all who il-
l hold the extravagant doctrines of the school,
and is the person most dreaded by Bonaparte.
He is said to have offered his services in the
invasion of this country, and for the idea of
concluding the war, and France has brought
all her enemies under her yoke. It is probable
that the great question of Peace or War will be
decided by some accidental circumstance which
gives the preponderance to one of these parties,
rather than by the justice of the terms demand-
ed by one country from the other. As to the
demonstration of invasion, it is probably nothing
more than a threat with which it is thought
politic to accompany extravagant demands;
but it becomes our ministers to provide against
it; let them be prepared as they were when it
was formerly threatened. Probably no attempt
will be made, and if it be, will certainly end in
the confusion and discomfiture of the enemy.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Our Post Letters contain the most de-
sive evidence of the attention of Ministers to the se-
curity of the country at the present moment.
The number of ships sent out, and the prepar-
ations at these places which are opposite to the
coast of France, are calculated to give confi-
dence to the most timid. From Dover we find,
that owing to the wise measures of preventing
all passengers going to and coming from
France, our intercourse with that country is
likely to be completely stopped.

We have forborne during the last week en-
tering into a detail of any but the most public
of various measures adopted by government,
to meet the dangers with which the enemy
threatens us in the shape of an invasion, confi-
dering that little advantage could be derived to
the country, and some hints to the enemy
might be furnished by enlarging on such a sub-
ject. The wise and vigorous conduct pursued
by ministry in the different circumstances in
which, during the short period of their admin-
istration that has elapsed, they have been plac-
ed, has given the country such confidence in
their vigilance and activity, that we could add
but little to it, by our testimony. On the pre-
sent occasion it will be seen from such of the
measures of internal preparation as we have
thought it our duty to state, and as are to be
found in our paper of Saturday and to day,
that they have neglected no means of safety;
and though we can hardly suppose the enemy
rash, we might almost say insane enough, to
attempt to carry their threats into execution,
Mr. Addington and his colleagues will have
the thanks of their countrymen for their exer-
tions, certainly more than equal to repel a
greater danger than any we have to appre-
hend, while the combined fleets are blockaded
in Brest, and while not a gun boat is able to
move from one of their ports to another, with-
out the greatest peril, and the greatest triumph
on the part of the Republicans if it happens to
escape.

LONDON, JULY 29.

It is the general opinion of our best mer-
cants

tile speculists, that, before this day, the troops
composing the expedition lately failed from
Portsmouth, have landed at Funchall, in Made-
ira, and taken the undisputed possession of that
island, in trust for her faithful Majesty of Portu-
gal, until the end of the present war.

HAMBURG, JULY 21.

According to the last accounts from Copen-
hagen, Count Loewendahl, sent to the Danish
Ambassador in Russia, is immediately to pro-
ceed to St. Petersburg, with an official noti-
fication of the accession of Denmark to the Con-
vention concluded there on the 17th ult. between
Lord St. Helens and Count Panin. Sweden
having already signified its formal accession, the
differences between G. Britain and the North-
ern Powers are thus most happily brought to a
final adjustment.

The accounts received by the last Mail from
Vienna of the total defeat and capture of Gan-
theaume and his Squadron, by Sir John Borlase
Warren, is not very generally credited here. No
date is mentioned; and it is said that neither
the Queen of Naples nor Lord Minto had receiv-
ed any intelligence to that effect. It was firm-
ly believed, however, at Vienna, when the post
of the 11th came away.

VENICE, JULY 8.

All the merchants of this city have been
summoned by the Government, who notified to
them, that in consequence of the Peace of Lun-
neville, and the friendly relations, re-establish-
ed with France, they must no longer furnish
provisions or ammunition to the English ships
of war cruising in the Gulf of Venice.

PARIS, JULY 22.

It is said at Vienna, that the French are for-
ming large magazines at P. Schiera and at Man-
tua, and that a great number of troops pass
the Alps in order to complete the army of Ita-
ly, from which it is inferred that France is ag-
ain disposed to war. The same Agents spread
reports at Paris that the Court of Vienna is
raising new troops, that she keeps up her estab-
lishment of artillery, hastens her recruiting ser-
vice, and is bringing her army together; and
they conclude by saying, that the court of Vi-
enna is disposed to war.

In Germany it is reported that the French
troops have entered Rome, and have taken
possession of the territories of the Pope. At
Paris it is said that the Austrian troops have
invaded the Upper Palatinate, and some actions
have taken place, and they even name the of-
ficers who were killed and wounded; thus the
Austrians have re-commenced the war, and vi-
olated the treaty of Lunneville. They say at
Vienna that 35,000 French have passed the
Rhine at Coblentz, and proceeded by forced
marches into Westphalia.

SPLETTA, JUNE 23.—The Governor of this
city has received a letter from the French Com-
mander at Bieti, announcing the important in-
telligence that the French Troops, now at Aquil-
ia, are immediately to retire to Terni. This
resolution has been taken in consequence of a
melancholy accident, which the letter mentions
in the following words:

"A dreadful disaster has happened on the
road from Chieti to Popoli. It was occasioned
by the sinking down of a Mountain, which has
rendered the road impassable for more than a
mile and a half. The spectacle is truly ter-
rific."

Several French Officers lately arrived from
Bieti, state, that there had been an earthquake,
by which five hundred persons perished. We
likewise learn, that the river Pinara, unable to
continue its course, had spread itself over the
country, and formed an immense lake. These
events were communicated to General Murat,
and he was earnestly requested to suspend the
march of the troops on their way from Fogliolo
for the Kingdom of Naples.

PARIS, JULY 24.

Extract of a letter from a General Officer at Alexandria.
An unhappy spirit of party has paralyzed our
efforts; we should otherwise have had no En-
glish in Egypt, except as prisoners.

General Menou takes measures to free him-
self from the ill-disposed, and, we hope, not-
withstanding the inferiority of our numbers, to
defeat the object of our enemies. We are still
masters of the Country. The English possess
only Aboukir, and Rosetta; the Turks Silrhie
and Balbeis. None of these Posts were dis-
puted.

Mourad Bey is dead of the plague, which
makes great ravages amongst the Turks at Ca-
iro and in Upper Egypt. We have it not at
Alexandria, or in the rest of our army. The
English say, that the Negotiations for Peace are
in great activity, and certainly they do not desire
it less than we, for they know what it has cost
to maintain themselves here, and what it must
yet cost.

From a London Paper, July 9.

PAUL THE FIRST.

IT is certain that Count Sadow has been
desired to withdraw from Petersburg, on ac-
count of their having been necessary to the ap-
proach of Paul the First. Whether the Em-
peror Alexander means to desire all the noblemen
concerned in that transaction to travel abroad,